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## SOURCE

Stateless person; president of the parliament and head of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic's government-in-exile, who has held a position of leadership in anti-Soviet emigre circles for over 20 years.

1. Complete Name: Nikola Abramchik
2. Location: 65, rue des Gravilliers, Paris- 3 -
3. Titles: "Ingenieur economiste"; "licencie des lettres"
4. Date of Birth: 6 August 1903, Sytchevitchi, Vilna region of Byelorussia (also known as White Ruthenia)
5. Career: 1922-24, chief of Vilna Legion White Ruthenian part of Poland for the Byelorussian government-in-exile (which, at that time, maintained its seat in Kaunas (Kowno)); 1923, member of 1923-24 "Rada" (parliament) of the Byelorussian government-in-exile; March 1943, upon death of Vashili Zacharka in Prague, succeeded the latter as president of the Rada and head of the Byelorussian government-in-exile.
6. Political Orientation, Attitude toward USSR and US: Implacably hostile to the USSR, leader of anti-Soviet struggle of Byelorussians both in their homeland and in other countries, with the cooperation of other emigres from the Soviet Union; maintains friendly contacts with Western governments, including US authorities, and is well disposed toward the US; advocates political and cultural independence of Byelorussia from Poland and USSR, possibly within the framework of a regional or world federation of states; would establish parliamentary democracy in Byelorussia.
7. Education: High school at Minsk and Radzavovitch (graduated); 1928-29, College of Commerce and philosophical faculty at Charles University, both in Prague, with degree of "Diplomingenieur" of economics from former and "licencie des lettres" from latter.
8. Additional Info: Originally a citizen of Tsarist Russia, then of the short-lived Democratic Republic of Byelorussia (1918); stateless since 1926 (Mansen passport). Entered Czechoslovakia illegally in 1926, established close connections with Vashili Zacharka, head of the Byelorussian government-in-exile; from Paris, engaged in political indoctrination and some aid to Byelorussian exiles; during WW II, organized volunteers for French Foreign Legion; in 1943 took illegal trip to Byelorussia, contacted anti-German guerrillas, was arrested on return to Berlin in November 1943, expelled to Paris and kept under Gestapo surveillance there. Since Allied occupation, visited Denmark, Sweden, Western Germany, Belgium, UK, US; has maintained contact with some 500 Byelorussian organizations the world over and with Iron Curtain refugee groups and committees.

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